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AUTHOR Altenberger, Alicja
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ABSTRACT

Following a brief introductory discussion concerning organizations, activities, and agreements that promote exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union, this document provides: (1) an annotated bibliography of 18 ERIC documents and books on cultural, scientific, and educational exchanges between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.; and (2) a bibliography of 70 journal and magazine articles that address the same subject. (CLA)

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The Russians are coming!

In the movie of that name an "invasion" of the United States was accomplished by a Soviet submarine crew. Now, when *glasnost* and *perestroika* are beginning to transform Soviet science and education, we are experiencing a warmly welcomed "invasion" of Soviet scientists, scholars, and teachers.

An analysis of the history of U.S. - Soviet exchanges shows that government-sponsored exchange activity grew from the late 1950's through the 1970's. During the Reagan administration, government funding decreased and the private sector took up some of the slack. Historically, both public and private programs have shared many objectives, including scholarly exchange, increased trade, and the promotion of mutual understanding. Private programs have also included discussions of political issues, promotion of citizen exchanges, and collaborative ventures outside the areas of governmental concern.

We are now witnessing the unfolding of new relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Dramatic changes are underway in the U.S.S.R., and significantly increased opportunities for educational and cultural exchange are emerging.

A number of new organizations have been created recently to promote exchanges between the two countries in a variety of fields: The American-Soviet Partnership for International Research and Education, the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Committee on Global Ecology, the U.S. - U.S.S.R. High School Academic Partnership Program, USIA's Youth Exchange Staff, and many others. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Academy of Sciences celebrated 30 years of cooperation in 1988. A number of delegations of Soviet Scientists came to the United States to discuss expansion of joint activities with their U.S. colleagues, under a new five-year agreement between the two academies.

There are other promising signs of increased cooperative activities. Some 320 scientists, environmental specialists, political and military leaders, business executives, creative artists, legal experts, journalists and others met in Philadelphia (Dec. 1988) at the first U.S. - U.S.S.R. Emerging Leaders Summit.

This year students from 30 U.S. high schools and a like number of Soviet schools traveled to each other's country as the first participants in a newly signed exchange program. (Participants in the program from Massachusetts included Phillips Academy, Andover; Buckingham Brown & Nichols School, Cambridge; and Newton North High School, Newtonville.

The U.S. - U.S.S.R. Cultural Agreement, signed in 1985 at the Geneva summit, has brought a broad range of cultural exchanges in the performing arts, popular media, academia, public diplomacy, science and technology, sports and tourism.

A review of the current literature on U.S. - U.S.S.R. cooperative ventures documents the renewed interest in these cooperative activities. As can be seen in the following selective bibliography, however, cultural, scientific, and educational exchanges are not without their problems and issues.

Alicja Altenberger

Selected Bibliography of ERIC Documents and Books

Abbott, Frank C. (Ed.). (1986). International programs and centers for instruction, research and public service in the Western States (Including instruction in less common foreign languages). Boulder, Colo.: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 280 301).

Programs of education and research on international economy and trade, foreign cultures and languages, and other aspects of international affairs are listed in an annotated directory. . . All units are focused on education, research, or public service oriented to other nations, and do not include traditional student exchange or foreign student programs. The listings are organized in these categories: international studies and centers not otherwise classified, East Asia, South and Southeast Asia, Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Canada, Western Europe, Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and programs in less commonly taught languages in two- and four-year colleges and universities, presented by states and by language.

Ailes, Catherine P. ; Pardee, Arthur E. Jr. (1986). Cooperation in science and technology: An evaluation of the U.S.-Soviet agreement. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press.

Armacost, Michael H. (1987). U.S.-Soviet relations: Testing Gorbachev's "New thinking". (Current Policy No. 985). Washington, D.C.: Department of State. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 286 807).

Forty years ago, George F. Kennan advanced the doctrine of containment against Soviet encroachment throughout the world. The Soviet Union has evolved from a Euroasian land power into a global superpower. In an effort to create an international environment congenial to domestic reforms, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has sought greater tranquility along Soviet border . . . The future U.S.-Soviet relationship is likely to continue to contain elements of conflict and cooperation. A firm, consistent, and patient policy can help the U.S. attain its foreign policy goals.

Carey, Sarah C. (1983). U.S. Soviet exchanges - the kind of exchanges that have taken place; What works; How can they be made more effective? Washington, D.C.: Institute for Soviet-American Relations, (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 253 446).

An analysis of the history of U.S.-Soviet exchange suggests answers to questions that a number of private foundations have raised about the range and effectiveness of such programs . . .

Disinger, John F. (1986). The "Tbilisi +10" International Congress: Background. (ERIC/SMEAC Environmental Education Digest No. 2, 1986). Columbus, Ohio: ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 277 543).

An International Congress on Environmental Education has been announced for Moscow, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), during late summer 1987,

to mark the tenth anniversary of the October 1977 Intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education, held in Tbilisi, Georgia, USSR. This document reviews the outcome of the 1977 conference, discusses briefly the follow-up activities of the past decade, and indicates the apparent baseline for the 1987 congress. The 1977 congress is described, along with follow-up activities that occurred in the United States. These included efforts coordinated by the Federal Interagency Committee on Education, Subcommittee on Environmental Education (FICE/SEE), by the Alliance for Environmental Education (AEE), and by the International Society for Environmental Education (ISEE) . . .

Dunn, Stephen P. ; Dunn, Ethel (Eds.). (1986). The station relay. Facts and views on daily life in the Soviet Union. (The Station Relay, Vol. 1, no. 1-5, Sept. 1985-May 1986). (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 275 614).

A compilation of five journal issues describing facts and daily life in the Soviet Union. Documents are intended to help people of the United States know about the people of the Soviet Union, their hopes, fears, and facts of their daily lives. Among the topics included in the publications are: Soviet consumers and the law; public health problems and solutions; religious beliefs; views on divorce; village life; urbanization and industrialization; personal accounts; Soviet youth; the disabled; family life; alcoholism; sports; and the marriage market . . .

Inviting and sponsoring Soviet guests: A handbook for American hosts. (1984). Washington, D.C.: Institute for Soviet-American Relations. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 253 447).

The purpose of this handbook is to encourage exchange visits between citizens of the United States and the USSR. Person-to-person encounters remain the most effective means of bringing home the reality that people from diverse cultures do share similar needs, emotions, and aspirations. The information provided is intended for individuals and groups in the United States who seek to enter the arena of U.S.-Soviet exchange, but who may have little or no prior experience in doing so . .

Melville, Keith ; Landau, David. (1985). The Soviets: What is the conflict about? 1985 National Issues Forum. New York, NY: Public Agenda Foundation. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 261 936).

Appropriate for secondary school social studies or community programs, this publication considers United States-Soviet conflict. The third of four sections, "Trading with the Soviets" questions whether it is in the United States' interests to broaden U.S.-Soviet contacts through trade and cultural exchange . . .

Naylor, Michele. (1985). Distance Education. Overview. (ERIC Digest No. 44). Columbus, Ohio: ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 259 214).

Technological advancement has both facilitated and necessitated the development of distance education programming. In developing nations, distance education is often used to provide traditional education like that usually available in conventional

institutions in the Western world. Whereas distance education in the Soviet Union focuses on improving productivity in the workplace, it is used in the United States to provide extension courses, adult basic education, regular postsecondary education programming, and professional continuing education . . .

Organizations involved in Soviet-American relations. (1986). Washington D.C.: Institute for Soviet-American Relations.

Richmond, Yale. (1984). Soviet-American cultural exchanges. Washington, D.C.: Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies.

Richmond, Yale. (1987). U.S.-Soviet cultural exchanges, 1958-1986: Who wins? Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press.

Ryavec, Karl W. (1989). Soviet Relations. New York: Longman.

Soviet-American relations: Understanding differences, avoiding conflicts. (1988). Wilmington, Del.: SR Books.

The Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 . . . (1983). Washington, D.C.: (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 243 389).

Hearings on The Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 are presented . . . The U.S. Congress has stated that certain essential functions are necessary to ensure the existance of knowledge, graduate training, advanced research, public dissemination of research data, methods, and findings, contact and collaboration among government and private specialists, and first-hand experience in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries by American specialists . . . The act will also insure the continuation of academic exchanges with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe . . .

Space science: Past, present and future. (1986). (Report prepared by the Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications, Congress of the U.S.) Washington, DC: House Committee on Science and Technology. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 274 559).

Congressional hearings held on October 8-10, 1985, were meant to characterize the attributes of past successes of the United States' efforts in the space sciences, and to project the direction of future research in that area . . . The major issues addressed in the document are: (1) scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union; (2) the need for a global view of the earth provided by space platforms; (3) the relationship among operational, research, and commercial programs; (4) the role of space science in education; (5) the adequacy of flight opportunities in the current space program; and (6) the future role of the space station in space science.

U.S. participation in international, scientific, educational, cultural, and communications fields in the absence of U.S. membership in UNESCO. (1985). Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 257 758).

This report contains the results of an evaluation of the impact of U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO on various international educational, scientific, and cultural activities . . . The report discusses concerns in the following areas: Education; Communications and Culture; Natural Sciences; Social Sciences, Human Rights, and Women's Issues; The General Information Program; Statistical Services; and Copyright.

U.S.-Soviet exchanges: Conference report. (1985). Washington, D.C.: The Institute for Advanced Russian Studies.

Selected Bibliography of Journal and Magazine Articles

Adams, R. M. (1986, February). Formal agreements with the USSR for scholarly access are necessary, even when the results are not ideal. Smithsonian, 16, p. 10.

Agves, Ted. (1988, March). U.S.-Soviets sign new scientific exchange agreement. Research and Development, 30, p. 36.

Aksenov, V. P. (1987, August). We're Stateniks! The cult of America in the U.S.S.R. [condensed from In search of melancholoy baby]. Readers Digest, 131, pp. 171-172.

Backlund, R. (1988, July). From a garage on West 152nd Street, a Ballet Company soars to Moscow. [Dance Theatre of Harlem: cover story]. Smithsonian, 19, pp. 28-36 (bibl. p. 142).

Baker, J. N. (1987, November 16). Andover's mission to Moscow" [exchange of high school students]. Newsweek, 110, pp. 102-103.

Beardsley, T. (1988, February). Science at the Summit: An informal U.S.-Soviet college has a role in arms control. Scientific American, 258, pp. 17.

Biologists Awarded Fulbright Grants. (1986, May). BioScience, 36, p. 347.

Breazeale, H. (1987, April). Trailblazers of the US/USSR Dance Exchange. Dance Magazine, 61, pp. 70-72.

Burke, F. G. (1987). Soviet-American archival exchange meeting in Moscow. American Archivist, 50, (2), pp. 254-257.

Burns, S. M. (1987, July 3). Update on AAAS cooperative efforts with Soviet scientific and engineering community. Science, 237, p. 85.

Caldwell, Dan. (1985, May). Clear and present dangers. Educational Leadership, 42, pp. 50-56.

Carey, W. D. (1985, May 17). A welcome grace note. [planned meetings of the American and Soviet academies of science]. Science, 228, p. 797.

Clarke, G. (1986, May 5). Step right up to the Great Culture-Kultura Bazaar. Time, 127, pp. 66-67.

Council adopts statement on US-Soviet scientific cooperation. (1987, February). Physics Today, 40, p. 121.

Covault, C. (1989, January 9). Soviets sign space pact, launch military satellites. [joint venture between Space Commerce Corp. and Glavcosmos]. Aviation Week & Space Technology, 130, pp. 24-25.

Cracraft, J. (1984, April). Where Russians and Americans meet. The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 40, pp. 5-6.

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Fakih, K. O. (1988, November 25). Third annual U.S.-Soviet symposium concludes in New York City [children literature]. Publishers Weekly, 234, p. 39.

Farrell, Charles S. (1988, March 9). U.S. and Soviet Union sign new agreement on student exchanges. Chronicle of Higher Education, 34, (26), pp. A40-44.

Fleischer, L. (1987, Septermber 18). Madame Ambassador. [literary agent M. McBride to address Soviet-American dialogue in Moscow]. Publishers Weekly, p. 153.

Garner, V. W. (1986, August). High road to 'Victory': Soviet and U.S. climbers conquer Pik Pobedy. National Geographic, 170, pp. 256-271.

Goodwin, I. (1988, March). US & USSR Academics extend exchanges as indication of thaw in relations. Physics Today, 41, pp. 44-45.

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Jones, P. M. (1988, March 25). A first-hand look at the Soviet Union [Atlantic City high school students go to Russia]. Scholastic Update (Teachers' edition), 120, p. 7.

Jones, P. M. (1984, September 7). U.S.-Soviet contacts: not well, but alive. Scholastic Update, 117, pp. 18-19.

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Marcus, N. (1985, November 18). American teenagers meet Soviet "citizen diplomats". Scholastic Update, 118, pp. 29-30.

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McMains, K. (1987, February). I was a teen-age cosmonaut. [young astronauts-young cosmonauts exchange]. Space World, 278, pp. 32-33.

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Mtingwa, K. (1987, October 12). Black scientist is named Soviet exchange scholar. Jet, 73, p. 36.

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Smith, R. J. (1984, July 13). Reagan seeks expansion of Soviet ties. Science, 225, pp. 145-6.

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